

Child Welfare League of America, Inc.

130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City

Bulletin

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If we do not give children their childhood—it is very sure that we shall find men lacking in manhood.

—KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO

(Abridged)

The year's work has seen but few changes in the League's general purposes, in its fundamental program, and in the methods it has adopted. A brief restatement of its purposes may be in order.

1. The League is a project in the democratic organization of child welfare service. A group of child welfare agencies and institutions that have approximately similar standards have banded themselves together to help each other—(a) in inter-society case work (which led to the inception of the project) and (b) in exchange of information, of useful forms and literature, and of usable methods.

2. The League seeks to learn the needs of its members and to meet them as promptly as possible, either by correspondence, by publication or by personal visit.

3. The League interprets modern child welfare work on many occasions. In colleges and universities, to lunch clubs, women's clubs, councils of social agencies and community chests, the fundamental principles are presented in as vivid and helpful a way as possible.

4. The various members of the staff are available to lead discussions or conduct institutes and lecture courses in some field of child welfare—often free—usually at below cost fees.

5. The League is being increasingly turned to for studying, appraising, criticizing and reshaping the work of children's agencies and institutions. It is sought by governors of states, boards of managers, councils of agencies and community chests to survey the fields in many cities and states. This is now practically on a self-supporting basis.

The interrelations that most of our members sustain seem to lead them to feel that a survey is a form of service that is needed in their own cities. In this respect a survey is a service to our members and a goodly number have already borne testimony to its help in their own communities. If survey work is useful where good work is already being done, it is not surprising that many calls for such service are coming from cities where the

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THE LEAST OF THESE

Children's agencies which have had difficulty in securing the cooperation of their local papers in checking on advertisements involving children; or in getting the Betty Fairfaxes to refer certain inquiries to reputable social agencies will be interested in the following editorial which appeared in the June 22, 1929, issue of "Editor and Publisher."

"Are such advertisements as this one acceptable at the classified window in your newspaper office?

FOR ADOPTION—Anguished mother without means of support, will give infant son for adoption for \$100. Box 123.

Or this more familiar type of classified business?

CHILDLESS couple will adopt and give good home to 10-year-old girl whose parents are unable to furnish support. Box 456.

"Social workers who are in a position to know say that such advertisements have worked much mischief and should not be published by any self-respecting newspaper. Only small imagination is needed to comprehend the dangers involved. In the case of the anguished mother both she and her baby boy obviously are objects to be protected by society. Life is pinching her and \$100, in her distorted view, would give merciful relief. Perhaps her plight is only temporary. No one will doubt the natural right of the child to mother love and association, if temporary financial misfortunes can be bridged. Babies are not inanimate chattels, to be sold and bought. The case demands investigation.

"Society has something to say about who shall adopt babies. The legal system provides certain safeguards, but generally adoption is easy. Are the "childless couple" not only able to support a 10-year-old girl, but would they be fit parents? Who is to judge that question, if the court is indifferent, or if no investigation is made? Time without number we have heard of the misery of children that were taken in adoption by designing persons, women who wished to make drudges of them or men who wished to exploit them in other ways.

"In our view such advertisements are a violation of the journalistic code. We do not doubt that thousands of children have found good homes through classified columns, but the perils are much too great, especially to the unprotected child, to warrant the practice. There is a simple way out. When such copy appears, the advertiser's name and address should be taken. He should then be directed to any of a number of local children's aid societies, racial or religious differences being considered. At the same time the responsible officers of such children's aid societies should be given the name and address of the advertiser and thus be able to investigate the case. When skilled social workers know the facts and agree that the advertising columns would aid the cause of the persons involved such copy may, in our opinion, be accepted."

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agencies working for children are still below reasonable standards.

We are evidently in the stage of development in the children's field where an appraisal is much needed for a first step forward toward better methods. * * *

The League was gotten on its feet through the generosity of The Commonwealth Fund, which with this year withdraws entirely from rendering further support. Although the Russell Sage Foundation has been generous with us from the beginning in furnishing free space and more latterly in contributing to our budget, we are in the position of most national agencies, namely, that we must turn to our constituent members and ask them to contribute toward our support in order to make the work of the League possible and increasingly valuable. The modest budget we have asked has been made possible during the last two years because an increasing number of our members have been persuaded that the service was needed, that it was helpful to them in the carrying out of their work and that a contribution from the local budget was not beyond the scope of the use of local funds. This is true of other social and religious agencies, such as Boy and Girl Scouts, Y. W. and Y. M. C. A., Travelers Aid and other organizations. It may be said, therefore, that the principle of contributing to the support of national agencies is an old one. The only thing that is new is that the principle has application in the field of children's work as well as in the other forms of service above mentioned. * * *

Since July 1, 1928, the League has held five regional conferences as follows: In Boston in November, in Atlanta in December, in New York in January, in Cincinnati in February and in Chicago in March.

The Executive Director, at the request of the Board of Directors, attended the First International Conference of Social Work in Paris in July, 1928.

The International Conference is doubtless but the first of a series of international conferences. It was an interesting and profitable gathering, where it was possible to come in contact with the leaders in social work in all parts of the world. The first meeting, while it probably brought to but few of its attendants any new light on complicated social problems, made possible that acquaintanceship with international leaders and international problems which in later years may become a basis for social advance.

The establishment of the International Institute of Child Welfare at Montevideo, Uruguay, and the admission of the United States as a member, is a beginning for that international fellowship and understanding both in social work and in other lines of thought which all of us must welcome. The next meeting of the Pan-American Congress will be held in Lima, Peru, next year. * *

In October, 1928, the League called a two-day conference in New York of all members that wished to be represented to discuss methods of publicity and money raising by child welfare agencies. Representatives of 25 agencies attended. It was voted a success and they asked that another conference be held in 1929. This is likely to be held early this fall.

During the year child welfare surveys and studies were undertaken in Cincinnati, Niagara Falls, New Hampshire, Omaha, and Kenosha, Wisconsin, and a year's demonstration was begun in October, 1928, in connection with the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum. The Indianapolis Foundation is financing the work of a social staff selected and directed by us, which undertakes case work with this institution. Some important improvements are coming out of this enterprise. The Foundation and the Trustees of the institution have already asked the League to continue its activities for a second twelve months beyond October first. * * *

At the request of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., a study of all its institutions was undertaken by Mr. Hopkirk, of our staff, and this report has been printed as a part of a larger report of a study of the educational and social agencies of that church. Mr. Hopkirk has also rendered important service in connection with a study of the five institutions of the Reformed Church, and the recommendations that were made by the League have been accepted by that church as its expressed policy in the field of social service. * * *

In the general field of children's work there are also a few things to record. The tendency to add social case workers to the staffs of institutions is becoming very noticeable. The purpose back of this movement is most commendable. There are certain dangers connected with it which must be taken into account.

Too often a person is chosen to be the social case worker who has no knowledge or training for the work. The experiment frequently fails utterly and case work is discredited, when there was really no case work involved. In other cases when a good social worker had been chosen there was no chance for her showing the advantageous results of case work, for the superintendent or matron was not committed to the logical results of such a program. When in such cases the plan led to a speedier turnover in the population, or removed from the institution some very promising children either to their own homes or those of relatives, or to foster homes after some stay in the institution, and the numbers began to shrink somewhat, the conflict of interests was on. Superintendents of institutions and boards of trustees should not add social workers unless they have acquired the same interest in the child who goes out into the community and does well as they have in the child in the institution who does well. Only in

this way can the interest of case work and institutional care be harmonized. When this happens the institution usually becomes a more vital instrument in child care.

In foster home care three facts seem to be prominent: First, several of our strong members are receiving fewer children into care because they or the family agencies associated with them have saved more family situations from breakup. A second fact is the noticeable and praiseworthy tendency to emphasize better work in homefinding and usually by creating a special department for homefinding where the circumstances permit. A third fact is the increasingly well-organized medical programs on a pay basis for preventive service to the children under care, including a systematic follow-up.

The National Training School for Institution Executives and Other Workers at Dobbs Ferry, New York, becomes on October 1st a part of the New York School of Social Work. This cannot help but provide a more thorough training than can be done through affiliation with any one institution. The Children's Village, whose pioneer work was very commendable, will continue to have some part in giving those registered for institution work the results of their experience.

The School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University has also taken steps to provide suitable courses for training institution workers. Cleveland has some good institutions in which the field work for institution workers can be undertaken.

There is need for similar courses in other schools in order that institution workers who cannot go far away from their own localities can get additional training. In addition it would be well if schools of social work also provided summer or other short courses for institution workers to be taken only by those already in the service.

The dearth of children's workers has not yet been relieved. It has had some advantages in that the scarcity has led to paying higher salaries. But it is to be feared that this has not yet helped children's work in general very much. Additional schools should be encouraged to provide training in children's work where a good grade of children's work is being done by local agencies which can provide the necessary field work. Training in family case work is a good foundation but it is not enough for the person who is to do the specific work of homefinding and placement and protective work for children.

As the League's financial status becomes increasingly dependent upon the contributions of its member agencies its work should have in increasing measure the scrutiny of its constituent members and in increasing measure it should seek to learn its members' needs and obtain its members' suggestions for further service.

While we are still in the period of transition from

substantial subsidization by foundations to practical self-support from funds coming from our members, much progress has been made in the latter direction. We expect that about \$23,000 will be obtained this year from our members as quota contributions, which is an increase of about \$3,000 over the previous year. Certain additional contributions toward this total have already been pledged for 1930. We believe, therefore, that the general plan of depending for the most part on quota contributions is approved by our membership.

Any plan for support for national agencies has its embarrassments and the plan we follow is not without them. These are most marked for the public agencies whose personnel is unable to obtain funds under the statutes and procedure in force even though they believe that they have received general benefits and special expert assistance from the League. There are also certain members in the League in private service whose boards of directors are not yet persuaded that some of their funds may be used for benefits coming from services of national agencies and from national affiliation even though these same agencies do not hesitate to pay for services that may be rendered them by financial auditors and by filing and other experts.

The board of directors and the executive director and his staff do not make any distinction in its constituent members, however, whether they have made quota contributions or not, when it comes to rendering any needed service. It is quite conceivable that the member which for one reason or another has been prevented from making a quota contribution may stand at some time in the greatest need of service. It is entitled to this service and we stand ready to give prompt response if it is in our power to meet the need. Our budget for 1929 is \$65,760.

NOTES FROM SAN FRANCISCO MEETINGS

The National Conference of Social Work held in San Francisco the last few days of June and the early days of July has come and gone. It was a successful meeting. As was expected, the number of attendants from the East was not as great as if the meeting had been held east of the Mississippi River, but the fine enrollment of members from California and other Pacific coast states made up in large measure so that it was by no means a small conference. There were about 3,400 registrants.

Division I, Children, with Miss H. Ida Curry as chairman, always had well-attended meetings and some of the audiences were unusually large. If one were to pick out the few subjects of greatest interest to children's work that were discussed, they were those dealing with the adaptation of case work to the varying needs of individuals, the better psychological and psychiatric

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THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

President—CHENEY C. JONES, Boston
1st Vice-President—JACOB KEPECS, Chicago
2d Vice-President—PAUL T. BEISSER, Baltimore
3d Vice-President—MRS. LESSING J. ROSENWALD, Philadelphia
Secretary—MISS JESSIE P. CONNIT, Newark
Treasurer—JOSEPH E. BOLDING, Corn Exchange Bank, New York
Executive Director—C. C. CARSTENS

FILMS SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN SELECTED BY NEW BUREAU

A non-commercial film estimate service which will select from current motion pictures those suitable for children has been organized, according to announcement made by Nelson L. Greene, its organizer and director.

A corps of qualified reviewers all over the country have agreed to volunteer their services to this new organization called the National Film Estimate Service. The Service issues its monthly list as to the suitability of films for children under fifteen years, for youths from fifteen to twenty and also makes recommendations as to the interest of films for intelligent adults. These are issued monthly and appear in "The Parents' Magazine" and in "The Educational Screen."

Affiliated with The National Film Estimate Service is the Motion Picture Committee of the Women's University Club of Los Angeles, of which Mrs. Laura O. Vruwink is chairman. This committee has the opportunity of previewing Hollywood productions before they are released.

—National Film Estimate Service, 5 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The most important front page story during July from the standpoint of children's workers was the announcement of President Hoover's intention to call a White House Conference on Child Health and Protection during the next twelve to eighteen months.

The Planning Committee, of which Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur is chairman, consists of twenty-four members. Mr. Carstens has been asked to serve as chairman of a special committee on socially, physically and mentally handicapped children.

WITHOUT BENEFIT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Jennie, the colored maid who cleans the hotel room, is a small middle aged woman with gray hair who moves quietly as a shadow and whose voice is soft and deep. She never seems to hurry but she can straighten up a room in a jiffy.

"Jennie," I said to her one day, "what do the colored women who go out to work in this town do with their children?"

"Well, Miss," she replied, "they does just the best they can. There ain't no place to leave them here, and if there ain't no kin to help out or no neighbor the women has to go to work and let the children be by themselves.

"I know all about it for my husband run off and left me with a three-months'-old baby and one who could just walk. It's nearly twenty-five years ago now but I remembers well how I had to do. My baby was on the breast and I had to wean him right away so I could go to work. Every day I could get a place to go I washed and ironed. I'd get up early and make a good fire. Then I'd shut the stove up tight so's no sparks could fly out. I'd make a pallet on the floor for the baby as I was afraid he'd hurt himself if I left him in the bed. The little one that could walk soon learned to give the baby the bottles I'd leave settin' on the bench whenever he cried.

"All day they'd stay there alone. Once in a while if my neighbor heard them cry for long at a time she would come in to see what was wrong. Many a night I found the two of them huddled up together on the floor sound asleep when I got home.

"It was a burden on me to leave my children that way. But all day as I done my work I prayed. I asked the Lord, please to take care of them for me. I didn't pray so no one could hear me as they would have thought I was crazy most likely. But to myself I just kept a prayin'. And the Lord did answer me for nothing happened to them children. It helps a lot, Miss, if you can believe the Lord will help you and protect your children."

I asked Jennie where the children were now.

"One is dead and the other one done run off. I ain't heard nothing of him for a long time. But some day I reckon he'll get tired roamin' around the world and then he'll come back. Children makes a lot of trouble for you. But the happiest times I've ever seen was when my children was small and I could be with them.

"It's funny about things. I got married again about ten years ago—married a honest Christian man and he worked hard and we had it good. But one day without no warnin' he just died. Had he been no account like my first husband he'd a lived. But he was a good man and he died. Mostly good men does die. Miss, I knows, and I'm tellin' you, they's mighty few good men left a livin'."—M. I. A.

A HELPFUL CRITIC IN OMAHA

Recent shifts of attention from the quantity to the quality of child welfare work were discussed recently in a radio address given by Dr. H. von W. Schulte in Omaha over Station WOW. Dr. Schulte, formerly President of the Council of Social Agencies of Omaha and now President of the Nebraska State Conference of Social Work, is Dean of the Medical College at Creighton University. As chairman of a special survey committee he will have much to do in the interpretation to the community of the findings of the study of child-caring resources of Omaha made by the Child Welfare League of America. This address is the first of a series

on social welfare which has been planned by the Omaha Council of Social Agencies and the Community Chest, with the assistance of Station WOW. Most of the address is quoted for the benefit of the readers of the BULLETIN.

"Our immediate predecessors have been obsessed with ideas of quantity, to grow in numbers, to extend our boundaries, to increase real estate values, to reckon progress in miles of pavement and similar material things. In general, they have assumed that what was big was good, what was bigger was better. Much has been gained but much has been wasted, not only of our natural resources, our forests, our minerals, our heritage of beauty, but also of human happiness, health and mental balance in our wild rush to cash in on the material opportunities afforded by the natural riches of our continental area. Our national prosperity has awakened the envy of the world and yet among us there is poverty, unemployment, ignorance, preventable disease and delinquency.

"Perhaps it is time to turn our thought to the quality of our common life, to prevention of avoidable evils, to the culture that our wealth might bring us, and to the beauty and harmony we might create in our minds and in our surroundings.

"It has been written 'a little child shall lead them.' Suppose for a moment we accept this leadership and ask ourselves how we provide for the welfare of little children. Is there room for them in the home, or have we carried efficiency so far that our houses no longer have space for the nursery? We are spreading our city over the limitless prairies but are our house lots adequate for the play of little folk? Do they afford a backyard or are they all for show? Have we enough playgrounds adequately supervised in every district of the town? Yet we know that proper recreation not only builds health but is the best prevention of delinquency. Are we sure that we have brought the benefits of science to every infant? Do we have enough baby stations to care for all who need but cannot buy advice in infant hygiene and proper feeding? How do we provide for the toddler? What do we do together to make sure that when he enters school he is sound in mind and body and ready to take full advantage of the education provided for him? Do we recognize that the school has no more important task than to train for health, without which learning is gained with difficulty and robbed of much of its benefits? Happy and healthy children mean more to the city than beautiful school buildings and winning teams. We are all rejoicing in the honor brought to our city by one of our school children, as much by her self control, and emotional balance as by her proficiency in the difficult art of spelling our language. Yet these merits depend in no small part on health.

"If by our thinking together we can form a scale of human values we shall surely put home and children in the foreground; and by building from within, making the most of what we have, we shall advance to the contribution of a sounder, happier and kindlier community which will be illustrious among American cities and attract to its citizenship enlightened and progressive people. If then a better Omaha becomes a larger

Omaha well and good. If not, we at any rate shall enjoy a larger measure of the goodness of life.

"It is just as fitting to judge a city by its dealings with children as by the value of a front foot in its downtown district."

INSTITUTION NEWS

The Juvenile Department of the Wisconsin State Board of Control, under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth Yerxa, Director, supplemented its routine activities by holding its first institute for institutional workers July 9 to 12, at the State Public School, Sparta, Wisconsin. Non-sectarian, fraternal and church institutions were represented, the total number of registrants being between fifty and sixty. Catholic institutions and agencies sent the largest number of delegates.

The program, in which representatives from several of the Wisconsin State departments, the recreation department of Milwaukee, the Washburn Memorial Home, Minneapolis, the National Committee for the Study of Catholic Child-Caring Homes, and the Child Welfare League of America participated, covered many of the major problems of institutional care. In addition a great deal of emphasis was placed upon the need for integrating the work of an institution with the other child welfare agencies in a community, particularly with those doing case work.

Good team work between the State Public School, a Catholic hospital in Sparta, and the local priests resulted in comfortable living arrangements for all the delegates. Lunch was served at the School each day to the entire group, and on the opening day of the Institute a dinner was given by Mr. C. D. Lehman, superintendent of the State School, and Mrs. Lehman, which all the "pupils" attended. Col. Hannan of the State Board of Control was present to extend a formal welcome to the delegates.

MORE ABOUT HOUSEKEEPING SERVICE

The annual report of the Jewish Home Finding Society, Chicago, for 1928, reviews the changes and progress made during the five year period which ended December 31, 1928. The following excerpts from the report furnish additional evidence that it is at least within the realm of possibility for a children's agency to meet family emergencies without subjecting children to environmental changes for temporary periods:

"Children Accepted for Placement:

1923.....300 children	1926.....170 children
1924.....315 "	1927.....112 "
1925.....187 "	1928.....192 "

"The sudden falling-off in placements from 315 in 1924 to 187 in 1925, and the continued decrease in sub-

sequent years is almost entirely due to the substitution of housekeeping service for placement. This substitution enables us to take care of children in their own homes when the mother is out of the home temporarily and in some instances for long periods of time. Our temporary care problem has been practically solved through this service which we are now expanding to long-time cases. Our housekeeping service has had a rapid growth and is now not only an integral part of our work but is well recognized in the community. We started this service in November, 1924, with 18 children benefiting during the two months of that year. In 1925 we cared for 154 children by that system; in 1926 for 287; in 1927 for 185, and in 1928 for 229. I believe that it is both possible and feasible to solve the bulk of our widower problem by this method. I consider this question so important that it deserves a study by itself.—Jacob Kepecs, Superintendent."

A QUESTIONABLE HABIT

Artificiality is the Old-Man-of-the-Sea from which intelligent institutional executives are continually struggling to free themselves. Dr. A. T. Jamison, superintendent of Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood, S. C., discusses one of the artificial practices existing in certain institutions in the June, 1928, issue of *THE CONNIE MAXWELL*:

"Some time ago upon a visit to an institution it was observed that every boy and girl called the superintendent Papa. It happened that the wife of the superintendent occupied the place of head matron, and she was called Mama by all the children. This habit has never made a strong appeal to us, and it is certainly not to be defended if it is imposed upon the children as a requirement. In this case it was imposed upon every child, for they were all required to say Mama and Papa when addressing the superintendent and his wife. This was arbitrary and it must be confessed was rather silly. One easily infers that the reason for such a requirement arises from the fact that it would give the impression to a visitor that the children were deeply devoted to those placed over them as 'tutors and governors.' The inference would be that the children prefer to call them by these endearing parental names. It would have been artificial and in a way questionable if they had merely been allowed to use these titles. But to know that they were compelled to use them brings one almost to the point of charging that it was stupid enough to be justly designated as wicked. The Daddy title is assumed by some institutional authorities occasionally to show the public how devoted the little fatherless children are to the one who takes father's place for life. It is, however, quite unnatural, and not many persons are fooled by it. Why not be natural in this matter? We have had very little of it at Connie Maxwell Orphanage, and we would be not entirely unhappy to say we had had none of it. It must be remembered that sometimes a child may in a playful way Daddy or Mother someone who is really not his parent. But a child will not do this if left entirely to himself. Where much of this is practiced in an institution, we may always be sure that it is affection and that it has been encouraged by someone. It

is a curious form of vanity that makes a grown up wish children to adopt such a practice. It is a safe thing and a fine thing to have a perfectly natural situation, and allow nothing to be forced or arbitrary. Love may be shown and real kindness given without such an attempt to play at make believe. Thoughtful people are not usually impressed by this form of affection any more than they are with other forms of it."

The dedication of two new wings and an additional cottage at Hope Haven Farm, New Orleans, which is an institution for adolescent boys, took place late in June. The two wings were added to the main building. The cottage gives the institution two honor cottages. Rev. Peter Wynehoven, Director of the Associated Catholic Charities, New Orleans, is superintendent of Hope Haven.

DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN LEGION CHILDREN

War songs may be forgotten and no one may be able to tell what has become of Hinky Dinky Parlez-vous, but the following statistical report from the National Child Welfare Division of the American Legion tells where the children are for whom the Legion was caring on July 31, 1929. Those members of the organization responsible for the adoption of a modern child welfare program must feel that their faith in a substitute for a national institution has been more than justified by the "works" which these figures reveal.

Total number of children at Otter Lake Billet.....	7
Total number of children at Legionville Billet.....	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT BILLETS, JULY 31, 1929..	8
Total number of children with own mothers in own homes.....	175
Total number of children with relatives.....	37
Total number of children in foster homes.....	29
Total number of children in local institutions.....	2
Total number of children in hospitals.....	3
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND CARE IN HOMES WITH OWN MOTHERS, IN HOMES WITH RELATIVES, IN FOSTER HOMES, INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, ETC.....	246
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE OF NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE DIVISION ON JULY 31, 1929.....	254

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approach to complicated problems, and the significance of family and kinship relationships.

The program of the Child Welfare League of America was closely dove-tailed to the program of the Children's Division. For example, the Thursday afternoon meeting of the League gave an opportunity for a free-for-all discussion of the general topic which had been treated by two papers on the morning of the same day, namely, methods of organization and interrelationships in the child-caring field. One of the most interesting and perhaps the most valuable meetings of the League was the joint session with the Social Work Publicity Council

for the purpose of holding a clinic on child welfare publicity. Publicity material in the form of letters, pamphlets, enclosures and annual reports were critically analyzed to disconcert the authors of some, to amuse others, but to benefit all. Another new feature of the League's meeting was a dinner to which only executives of League member organizations were invited. Opportunities were given there for the discussion of certain questions that relate particularly to the duties of executives, and franker discussion was possible because of its limitations.

At the annual meeting held in connection with the League's San Francisco session Cheney C. Jones, Boston, was elected President; Jacob Kepecs, Chicago, first Vice-President; Paul T. Beisser, Baltimore, second Vice-President; Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia, third Vice-President; Miss Jessie P. Condit, secretary; Joseph E. Bolding, treasurer. Members of the Board of Directors elected to serve until June 30, 1932, are as follows: Lawrence Cole, Cleveland; Douglas P. Falconer, Buffalo; Charles F. Hall, St. Paul; Jacob Kepecs, Chicago; Rev. M. L. Kesler, Thomasville, N. C.; Rev. M. F. McEvoy, Milwaukee; Alfred F. Whitman, Boston.

The Constitution was amended so that the following sections read:

ARTICLE IV—Section 1.

There shall be a Board of Directors of twenty-one elected members, of whom at least seven shall not be staff members of any of the member organizations and not more than four ex-officio members elected as officers of the League by the Board.

ARTICLE IV—Section 2.

No Director shall be eligible for more than two consecutive terms of membership on the Board.

ARTICLE IV—Section 3.

The officers of the League shall be elected by the Board of Directors at their first meeting after the annual meeting. There shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and such other officers as the Board of Directors may elect. The President and first Vice-President shall be chosen from the membership of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may appoint from its members an Executive Committee and such other Committees as may be advisable. Such officers and Committees shall have such authority and duties as the Board of Directors may by resolution determine.

"CHILDREN" BECOMES "THE PARENTS' MAGAZINE"

The name of "Children, The Parents' Magazine" has been changed to "The Parents' Magazine." The policy of the publication will remain unchanged.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS, by Margaret Reeves, is the latest publication by the Russell Sage Foundation. Here, for the first time, have been gathered together detailed facts regarding the 57 public institutions for delinquent girls in this country. A review will appear in a later issue of the BULLETIN.

THE CHILD'S HEREDITY, by Paul Popenoe, published by Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, is a "Guide-book for Parents." Persons doing social case work will, we think, feel there is something more than a grain of truth in the following paragraph from "The Child's Heredity":

"Maladjustment makes misery; therefore one must know the weak and strong points that heredity provides, and put the child in a place where he will be happy and prosper. There is such a place for everyone, even though for a few it may be the asylum or the penitentiary. It is a mistake to think that this policy will make for defeatism and an inferiority complex; it is the opposite policy, the policy of pretense and closing the eyes to the fact, that makes difficulties."

THE HYGIENIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE EMOTIONS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, by Leon W. Goldrich, Ph.D., Executive Director, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Pleasantville, New York, is a reprint in pamphlet form of the address delivered by Dr. Goldrich at the 1929 Conference of Jewish Social Service. This pamphlet contains succinct statements stripped of all half-understood terminology which will be of great value to children's workers and also to parents. The pamphlet will be furnished free of charge upon request to Dr. Goldrich.

Beginning September 30, 1929, Ohio State University will offer a graduate course in Social Administration for the training of social executives. Mr. Charles C. Stillman, formerly Executive Secretary of the Welfare Union of Grand Rapids, Michigan, will have charge of this course.

CHANGES FOR DIRECTORY

LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, The Children's Bureau. New Address: Room 308, Louisiana Bldg.

OHIO.—Division of Charities, Dept. of Public Welfare, Columbus. Mrs. Lucia Johnson Bing succeeds Miss Bell Greve as Superintendent.

Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati. Mr. James Stuart succeeds Mrs. Emily K. Smith as Executive Secretary.

ENCLOSURES

CHILDREN IN STREET WORK. By Roy F. Woodbury. Reprint from "The Family," May, 1929.

"CRAZY ABOUT FAMILIES." By J. Prentice Murphy. Reprint from "The Survey," June 15, 1929.

**INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON
ILLEGITIMACY
BULLETIN**

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**AN INQUIRY INTO THE CASE WORK POLICY
AND PRACTICE OF THIRTEEN HOSPITALS
IN THE TREATMENT OF THE
UNMARRIED MOTHER**

(Continued from June BULLETIN)

Let us recapitulate at this point the policies and practices of Hospital Social Service as shown both by the statistical data and in the statement of policy of each department accompanying the data.

Eight of the Departments stated that their policy was elastic and that they considered each case individually. Upon further analysis, however, it was learned that—

Five Departments transferred the case directly to a children's agency after the first interview (these departments had referred only two or three cases a month).

Four Departments tried to complete the adjustment after the convalescent period, but if the adjustment was not completed, transferred the case at that time.

One Department carried each case for an indefinite period of time, maintaining supervision for years, if necessary, and referring to other agencies for definite services while maintaining major case work responsibility. (This Department has a worker who handles only maternity cases and who carries a small load.)

One Department did not handle such cases but transferred them immediately.

One Department had no policy.

One Department had previously had the policy of handling those problems apparently easy to adjust, and transferring those apparently difficult to adjust, but at present writing had abandoned the obstetrical service.

Two Departments considered the question of taking responsibility for out-of-town and out-of-state patients—and advised that while they ordinarily attempted to fix responsibility with the local community, that they considered first the need of the patient—and did not return a patient to her community if there were no resources there to handle her problem.

No Department answered the question regarding arrangements for paternal support of the child.

What general principles can we deduct from this medley of practice and theory? The following, tentative though they are, we wish to present as an outline for future procedure:

1. The unmarried mother in ward or dispensary presents a medical social problem which it is the responsibility of the Hospital Social Service Department to treat on a case work basis.

2. The successful handling of unmarried mother cases involves so many facets of case work adjustment, legal procedure and special technique that when the number of such cases in any department is large, a specialized worker or workers should be engaged to handle these. (Two Departments are so equipped.)

3. When transfer to another social agency is determined upon it should take place at the earliest possible time in the handling of the case.

4. When social case work is determined upon, it should continue as long as the exigencies of the case demand.

5. When the community is equipped through children's agencies to give adequate care to an additional number of illegitimacy cases according to the highest case work standards, Hospital Social Service should endeavor to focus the responsibility for the social adjustment of the majority of these cases in children's agencies.

—Committee of Pittsburgh Section of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers.

The Department of Commerce announces that for the birth-registration area of 1927, exclusive of Massachusetts and Utah, from which complete returns have not yet been received, the birth rate for 1928 was 19.7 as compared with 20.7 for 1927. The highest birth rate reported in 1928 (27.5 per 1,000 population) is shown for North Carolina and the lowest (14.4) for Washington. For the same area the death rate for 1928 was 12.3 as compared with 11.4 for 1927. The infant mortality rate for this area for 1928 shows an increase as compared with 1927, the rates being 68 for 1928 and 64.6 for 1927. The highest infant mortality rate for 1928 (142.2) was that for Arizona, and the lowest (46.9) that for Oregon. In 39 of the 54 cities of 100,000 or more population according to the 1920 census, the 1928 infant mortality rates were higher than those of the previous year, the highest 1928 rate (99.3) being for Nashville, Tenn., and the lowest (42.7) for Seattle, Wash.—(Press release of Bureau of the Census, July 22, 1929.)

The Japan Association for the Proper Care of Infants is a new organization formed by a group of Japanese medical experts and social workers. The association is of national scope and already has a membership of more than 2,000. Its primary purpose is the reduction of the high infant mortality rate of Japan—142 per 1,000 live births in 1926.—(The Trans-Pacific, Tokyo, May 9, 1929, p. 16.)